## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

PACIFIC COAST SOLDIERS

Sketch of the Organization of the 1st Cal. entirely from recollection, and in hopes that it will call out some of the more competent writers, once members of the old 1st Cal., organized nt or near San Francisco, in August, 1861. I believe the best way to wake up the boys is to tell an overgrown falsehood reflecting on the regiment as soldiers; but I want to go to heaven when I die, and it is said that liars are not allowed there. Besides, I may meet some of my old regimental comrades some day, and they might give me a thumping for telling lies

about our regiment. For the reason that California was so far away from the battlefields of the war she figured but little in it, though her contribution of troops to the Government and strongly expressed loyalty had a wholesome effect upon the would-be instituters of Confederacies trying to appropri-United States for such purpose. A "Southern Confederacy" and a "Pacine Confederacy" do not even look well on paper in this country, either single or jointly. The free and slave States were nearly equally represented in the population of California at that time, though among those from the slave States I do not believe that more than one-fourth favored the action of their States in trying to draw out of the

The firing on Fort Sumter and other insane acts on the part of the leaders of the rebellion and the deceived people of the South caused the fighting bristles to rise on the back of loyal California, and when called on by the Government she raised

10 OR 12 REGIMENTS, which were distributed through California, Oregon, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. At first the Government seemed slow in calling on the State for troops, and declined offers made by companies and regiments ready to organize and go into service.

About the 1st of July, 1861, a report was circulated by the papers that the Government had called on the State for troops. I was then in Georgetown, Cal., waiting for this call, and wanting to join the first company raised and serter, in fact. Soon after came a fight with the mustered into service I went to San Francisco, and there found several companies trying to organize. On the strength of the statement that "the company would be mustered immediately, and just as soon as the regiment was full be ordered to the States and be attached to upon the battalion from the table mountain some of the Eastern armies then in the field fighting," the men were held together, and were ready to go in the first chance that would offer. That was the company and regiment they wanted to belong to, and to help fight the there and called "Fort Bowie," after Col. regiment. I wrote my name on one of the company rolls, and like the rest waited for orders to go and be mustered into service. About every other day we were to be mustered. Speeches were made and heaps of lies told

about things in general. Along about the first week in August we were ordered to fall in and march to the Presidio, a few miles out of the city, and then a into camp inside or on the line of military company on the ground ready for muster.

Surgeon to see whether we were physically FIT FOR ARMY DUTY.

Several who were very auxious to enter the service were rejected by the Surgeon. Enough being found sound to fill the company, we were then mustered into the army to serve three years or during the war. The officers elected by our company were : - McMahon, Captain; Alex. B. McGowan, First Lieutenant (now Captain, 12th U.S. Inf.), and Erastus W. Wood, Second Licutement. Our company being the first mustered we thought should entitle us to letter A in the regiment, but instead of A they gave us H, for which we have nothing to regret. The muster of other companies soon followed, some of which had been organized in the mining region, and one, Co. E, at Sacramento. Several companies having been mustered, we moved our camp over to or near Oakland, across the bay, opposite San Francisco, and there went into camp for regimental organization, and to begin our soldier education. Our regimental officers were Jas. H. Carleton, Major, U. S. A., Colonel; Joseph R. West, Lieutenant-Celonel; E. A. Rigg, Major; Ben. C. Cuttler, Adjutant, and - Hammond, Quartermaster. Next in order were clothing and necessary equipments. The clothing having been made for the old Regular Army, was very good, and made to fit, as near as could be, men sized by regulations. We being volunteers the matter of regulation size was not enforced, and for a time there were some queer looking objects as to fit of clothes. The little men were very much afflicted in this particular, and to see a soldier going about camp on drill, etc., with the waistband of his pants

BUTTONED UNDER HIS ARMS in better shape.

them we learned many things. The question and secured a victory at Lookout Mountain ty of fulminate of mercury in the cavity, a upon one poor private now in my mind, would as to where the regiment would be sent to op- Nov. 24, 1863. ern armies. The remark of one of our old Reg- Co., Pa. ulars in reply to these rumors settled the question in my mind:

"Well, boys, you will go where you are or-

Our regimental flag, very fine, handsome and dered to strike tents and pack up for our de- his letter to me: parture by steamer down the coast to Los Angeles, Cal. The regiment crossed the bay to DAVID G. BLODGETT, Lafayette, Ind. San Francisco and marched through several of the steamer lay ready to receive us. All on board, the steamer got under way, and we bade there, and the water was too shallow for vessels to go closer to the shore, passengers and freight being taken in open flatboats, called lighters, which were towed by a coffee-pot steamboat. Los Angeles being about 25 miles inland, gave the boys a chance to learn what "infantry" means and what a comfort

BIG BLISTERS ON THE FEET ARE, as well as stiff joints and other things that

sometimes make soldiers use "cuss words." Our camp-called after Gov. Latham, of California-was located six or seven miles below Los Angeles, and was occupied by our regiment, 10 companies, and five companies of the 1st Cal. Cav., which virtually belonged to us and we to them, Col. Carleton being Colonel of both. The cavalry boys not yet receiving their horses, our lines were close upon the rebel intrenchhad the fun of footing it from San Pedro to ments. When the Second Division moved into Camp Latham. The horses for the cavalry in | Corinth it had not proceeded a thousand yards | part proved to be mustangs, and knew more | before their works broke upon the sight in all about bucking than they did about a pistol. | their terrible extent. Only a narrow but dense When I saw the tomfoolery of some of those strip of timber had masked them from our mustangs I was glad that I belonged to the in- view. The position was high and command-

Camp Latham a month or so, and then got which served to greatly impede progress. All orders to march to Fort Yuma and take station | their artillery had been removed from the there. After this the regiment never had all works, but here and there along the parapet in this wonderful cigar. Apply at once to R. the companies together. I do not remember were mounted the invincible Quaker guns of W. Tansili & Co., Chicago, and secure the agenhow far it is from Los Angeles to Fort Yuma; Manassas memory, manned by stuffed images cy for your town before it is too late. but while on that march I often thought that I | dressed in rebel uniform. These wooden guns, would like to have a mustang to ridge. The painted coal black, presented the appearance of crossing of the Colorado desert on foot is enough real caunon. On many of them were inscripto make up for a trip of 500 miles anywhere | tions penciled for the gaze and wonderment of else in our country. At the time we crossed our soldiers when they should occupy the dethe desert what water we found was very bad, fenses .- J. V. POWNALL, First Sergeant, Co. E, and a notice, "Go light on this water; it is | 29th Ind., Fulton, Ind.

When we struck the Colorado River eight or 10 miles below Fort Yuma we got a drink of water, warm, it is true, though not as warm as that we had to drink on the desert, and with less skull and cross-bones in it.

When we left San Francisco our liar (rumor) came with us, and was check full of business all the time. The trip over the desert had no more effect on the liar than whisky has on a piece of gaspipe. Fort Yuma is said to be

THE HOTTEST PLACE IN SUMMER n the United States. The old story about EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I write this the soldier who died there and went to the warm region, and who came back to the fort to get his blankets, stating that he could do without them while at Yuma but had to have them in hades, I might have believed if our liar had not been so active and not stuck so close to us. During the early part of 1862 companies of the 5th Cal. Inf. arrived at Fort Yuma, having come by steamer down the coast and up the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado River, and then up the river to Yuma by steamboat. They brought their liar with them. About this time we first learned of the "Column from California," composed of the 15th and 5th Cal, Inf., 1st Cal, Cav. (five companies) and Battery A, 1st U.S. Art., commanded by Brig.-Gen. James H. Carleton, formerly our Colonel. Lieut.-Col, J. R. West was then Colo- afterward. nel of our regiment (the 1st Cav. included), ate States and Territories belonging to the Maj. Rigg, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Mc-Mullin, Co. C, Major.

Orders came for an advance into Arizona. I was then in the hospital on the "sick, lame and lazy" list, and did not go with my company. I saw the command cross the river, and with it a peculiar looking outfit that all soldiers have not seen. Out of respect for science the boys gave it the classic name of "jackass" battery. On the backs of mules mountain howitzers are carried, to be used in a hilly or mountainous country, one howitzer on a mule, and following is another mule carrying the ammunition, then comes a third mule with the howitzer carriage strapped on his back. It is in this combination we have the peculiarity I mentioned. The first view presented was

LIKE A "SIDE-WHEELER," and the second being a stern or rear view, suggested the idea of a miniature steamboat on a

pilgrimage for water. We who were left at Fort Yuma heard but little from the advancing column until the capture of Capt. McClane with a detachment of his company (A), 1st Cal, Cav., at Maricopas Wells by the Texas rebels under command of Capt. Hunter, through the treachery of an ex-Lieutenant of the U. S. army, who was a deadvance-guard of the Texans at Pecache Mountains, 20 miles from Tucson, Arizona, where Lieut, Barrett, 1st Cal., was killed. Then there was a fight with the Apache Indians at Apache Pass, Arizona. The Indians opened fire commanding the narrow pass, killing some six or eight of our men. The "jackass" battery opened with shell, and did good work, cleaning them out in a short time. A fort was built battles of our country against the rebellion is Bowie, of the 5th Cal. In time we who were why many, if not all, composing the 1st Cali- left at Fort Yuma, having recovered from our formis infantry, were so auxious to go into that | disability, were ordered on to join our companies. I found my company (H) stationed at La Messilla, New Mexico, on the Rio Grande.-W. W. KING, Co. H. 1st Cal., Denephin, Mo.

"ABOVE THE CLOUDS."

What a Pennsylvanian Knows About Lookout Mountain.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade F. U. S. military post. This marching out there, M. Thompson, 8th Ky., corroborates Comrade of course, could only be for the purpose of be- | Lucas, of the same regiment, in stating that the ing mustered into service. When we reached | 8th Ky, was in the battle of Lookout Mountain, the Presidio we learned that we were not to be Nov. 24, 1863. I would like to correct Comrade mustered then, though we were counted, and I | Thompson on one point. He says that Hooker's think a list of our names taken; then tents | forces from the Potomac arrived in Lookout and rations were issued to us. We marched Valley on Oct. 27 and attacked the enemy, when back a mile or so toward the city, and went | in fact we were at Nickajack Gap the day before, moved up into the Wauhatchie just about sunground. So far we were soldiers, and the first | set on the evening of the 29th, and about 2 o'clock the next morning Gen. Longstreet's On the 17th of August, 1861, we got orders to command came down from Lookout to capture march to post hospital and be examined by the our train, which had been left parked in the open valley in plain view of the Confederate troops on the mountain. Longstreet was driven back with great loss and without any of our train. So, Comrade Thompson, you see you have got the date wrong, and instead of attack-

ing we were attacked. As Slocum's troops moved out of their camp on the morning of Nov. 24, 1863, to take position lower down the valley and effect a crossing of Lookout Creek, I noticed a brigade, which I was informed belonged to the Fourth Corps, in Lookout Mountain. They were building a and immediately began the ascent of the mountthe rebel breastworks. The rebels retreated | norm, Co. K, 2d N. H., Norwood, Mass. around the nose of the mountain to the Summertown Road, and the battle of Lookout Mountain was practically over, as the rebels evacusted the mountain that night.

I did not see any of the Fourth Corps again until the next morning, when we were moving down the mountain to go across Chattanooga Valley to Rossville to take a position on the right flank of the line in the Missionary Ridge engagement. As we marched down the Summertown road we passed a regiment or two of the Fourth Corps at the side of the road, who boys," "a regiment of Brigadier-Generals," because we wore our corps badge, a white star.

I would like to put this query to both Comrades Thompson and Lucas: If the brigade to which the 8th Ky. belonged was at the nose of the mountain on Lookout Creek building a upon any comrade who knows of the fact to bridge when Slocum's troops passed them and rise and explain, I desire to inform the comwent into action, say, 30 minutes after, how and the sleeves of his blouse long enough for a | could that brigade march to the old milldam, strait jacket in an insane asylum was quite over a mile distant, and effect a crossing, climb common. In a short time the company tailors | the mountain and flank and charge the rebels | a comrade's arm by the explosion of the ball corrected all this, and the boys could turn out out from behind their breastworks before Slocum's 20,000 men had got up and opened fire? There were quite a number of veterans in I have claimed, and shall always claim, that the the regiment who had served one or more en- | White Star Division of Hooker's Twentieth listments in the Regular Army, and through | Corps fought the "battle above the clouds"

erate against the rebels was as yet unanswered. I do not wish to take from the 8th Ky, or any Sometimes rumor would have us about to be other regiment any honor that is justly due, Lake City, and be attached to one of the East- BLUNDIN, Co. C, 28th Pa., Hulmeville, Bucks supplied with it, and I think they were some

First in Chattanooga.

D. G. Blodgett, 19th Ind. battery, Lafayette, dered to go, and where that is you will know Ind., writes: Having seen quite a controversy Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa. when you get there, if you are not ordered to in The National Tribune as to what flag was first planted in Chattanooga, while I was expensive, was presented by citizens of San the honor, I wrote to Wm. A. Naylor, Captain, very positive that to the 97th Ohio belonged Francisco. A few days after this we were or- 10th Ind. battery, for his views. Following is

DONIPHAN, Mo., Sept. 15, 1886. DEAR FRIEND: I have seen in THE NATIONAL the business streets, halting on the dock where | TRIBUNE several times about others claiming to be first in Chattanooga, nevertheless I was the first Union soldier to enter that place. You remember that we moved down from Stringer's Ridge into good-by to San Francisco. After a run down the valley the evening before, and had run two the coast of about 400 miles we made for shore and cast anchor a few miles out, opposite a place called San Pedro. There was no harbor rebels were going. I hallowed to them to bring across the canoe, which they did, and I got in and weat over. I ran up to the foot of Market street and saw some of the enemy. They saw me and fired several shots at me, when I made quick time back to the river. When I got back I found two men had swum across, and some person from our side shouted to us to bring over the boat. The two men and some boys and I took over the horseboat. I did the steering. When we got over a part of the 197th Ohio came on board, and we ran them over. The flag of the 197th was the first flag in Chattanooga. We then ran the boat over and went for the battery. I spoke to Gen. Wagner, and also to

Gen. Wood, about it the same day.

W. A. NAYLOR.

The Quaker Guns at Corinth. ing. The trees had been felled in front for the We-that is Cos. B, F, H and I-remained at | distance of 300 yards, and formed into an abatis |

poison," would not have been out of place. IN CAVES AND MOUNTAINS.

The Supreme Test of Loyalty in East Tennessee.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: East Tennessee was proverbial for its loyalty to the Union during the late war. Those sturdy mountaineers had many severe tests of their loyalty, but the supreme test came in the Summer and Fall of '62. Previous to this time many of them ber attempted to escape in a body, and marched boldly in broad daylight to the foot of Cumberland Mountain, where they encountered some rebel cavalry, which, intercepting them, captured the most of them. This greatly enraged the rebel authorities, and at the same time sent a thrill of terror through the hearts of the people of this whole mountain region. Following close on this came a rigid enforcement of the conscript act, and every loyalist was hunted down. Every one of their rebel neighbors became a spy to watch the movements of these men. All the information these spies could obtain was speedily sent to rebel headquarters. ordered to report at "conscript camps" in Knoxville, or they could report to companies already in camp or others being organized, which they were given the privilege of doing

At that time hundreds were dying in Knoxdiseases, and it was next to death to enter the camps. The mountain passes were all closely guarded and all means of escape were closed. The supreme moment had now come. They were confronted with the choice-go into the rebel army or into the mountains and caves. Many buried themselves in the earth, while others fled to the mountains; others reported at Knoxville and elsewhere, while hundreds were arrested and carried away to Vicksburg, Miss., and forced to fight against their wishes. Armed forces were sent out in pursuit of these fleeing men, and every hill and hollow, cave and hole in the ground was thoroughly searched. Bloodhounds were put upon their trail, and

thirsty men. How to escape this reign of terror engrossed the attention of the wiser heads, and thousands of subterfuges were resorted to. Some started "truly loyal," but really to go at the first oppose. By doing this they eluded the strict they could remain at home with their families

Every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 was now gone, and the old men were forced to swear allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. This was the severest test of the whole war. To say that these men who were | friends of the Government. Many of her sons | faithful command. have been honored with public trusts. This County, though, has treated some of her boys pretty roughly. Only six have been publicly recognized since the war, and only this Summer five were beaten by majorities ranging from 200 to 1,000. They were all eminently qualified for the positions they sought. They fought at Nashville, Franklin, Resaca, Atlanta and other places and experienced the horrors of Andersonville and other prisons. This County is two-thirds Republican. It is said that Republics are sometimes ungrateful. - Simon NEIDHOFF, White Pine, Jefferson Co., Tenn.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

Further Testimony Regarding These Vicious Mis-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: For the information of W. B. Hibbs, Co. D, 17th Iowa, and all others interested in the above subject, I wish to say that on May 5, 1862, Gen. Hooker | his command did nobly. It is also true that | had an engagement with the enemy at Wil- | Gen. Vandever's command from Pilot Knob liamsburg, and his old brigade was posted so was coming with all possible speed to his assistthat we had a good view of Fort Magruder. | ance, and was being annoyed by Marmaduke's While at that picnic we were astonished at the reconnoitering parties, long before reaching snapping sounds around us, which we after- Jackson. Gen. Vandever's approach upon the wards found were caused by explosive musket- rear of Marmaduke had much to do with his balls. The next day I picked up some and now have them in my possession, with many other to a close in short order, changing his moveposition on Lookout Creek, opposite the nose of relics of the war. One of them I cut in halves, ments from aggression to precipitous retreat. showing the copper chamber. This I wore for | The pursuit from Jackson to Chalk Bluffs was | bridge and had a skirmish-line across the creek. a watch charm for some time. I think they under the direction of Gen. Vandever, who Slocum's troops effected a crossing lower down, were made of zinc or solder, or something was senior officer, and I might add in explanaharder than lead, and the sound they made was | tion that subsequent to this time the Major ain until they came within firing distance of not very pleasant to our ears .- John F. Dear- and Acting Adjutant-General was not the

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In answering W. B. Hibbs, Co. D, 17th Iowa, in regard to the 'explosive musket-ball," I will say that he is simply mistaken when he says they were not used during the siege of Vicksburg, for I have one in my collection of war relics that I procured from one of the Confederates at Vicksburg. When Mr. Hibbs or any other comrade visits Springfield let him call at the old mansion of Abraham Lincoln, and I will show him the little destructive missile .- O. H. OLDROYD, jeered us by calling us "fair-haired Potomac | Co. E, 20th Ohio, Lincoln residence, Spring-

TRIBUNE of Oct. 7 that Comrade W. B. Hibbs. of Co. D, 17th Iowa, ridicules the idea of the Confederates firing explosive balls, and calls rade that I have both heard them explode when | vision. striking a rock or tree near me at the action of Lookout Mountain, and seen the flesh torn off plunger or rod at the conical point of the ball

firing it when striking an object. I do not know that the whole rebel army was | truth upon the Marmaduke campaign of the ordered east to "the States," and to go by and I desire to hear from any comrade who supplied with this kind of ammunition, but I Spring of 1863. After reading that "rise to a steamer via Panama. Then again it was said wore the white star at Lookout, whether I or can assure Comrade Hibbs that I know rebel we were about to start over the plains via Salt | Thompson and Lucas are correct, LEWIS | troops in the Southwest were in 1863 and 1864 | Cav., Ottumwa, Iowa. of Pemberton's command that had been captured at Vicksburg and paroled, but had been forced by their officers to violate their parole.-Lewis Blundin, Co. C, 28th Pa.,

The Assassination of President Lincoln.

Among the splendid collection of photographs made during the war by the Government Photographer and now owned by Comade John C. Taylor, No. 17 Allen Place, Hartford, Conn., are the very interesting set | 31st Ind., afterward Brigadier-General, and relating to the assassination of our martyr President Abraham Lincoln. The views in Ford's Theater, where the fatal shot was fired, the portraits of the conspirators, all heavily ironed; the scenes on the scaffold, showing the reading of the death warrants, adjusting the ropes and springing the traps; the dangling bodies of Mrs. Surratt and the others who were executed with her, altogether form a series of scenes the like of which cannot be found elsewhere. This collection is valuable on account of its being made up entirely of the original photographs. Then there is the views of battlefields, the hospitals and the hundreds of other thrilling and once familiar scenes; these, fortunately preserved by the photographer's art, are made up into most interesting exhibitions. Nothing in paintings or engravings can come anywhere near in realism these sun-painted pictures of actual scenes of that horrible war. Comrade Taylor will give a few worthy comrades an opportunity to exhibit these views, and it ought to make a good-paying and pleas-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: When the ant business. He writes us to say that samples rebels evacuated Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862, of the views will be sent for thirty-six 2-cent postage stamps. The method of exhibiting the views is by powerful lenses, which Comrade Taylor will fully explain.

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CHASING MARMADUKE.

Trooper. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Kindly permit me this once to enter the arena where a stub-pen shall suffice for shot and shell, and ink, though black and sticky, shall do service as gore. Such an arena of combat is more to my had escaped to Kentucky and joined the Union | liking than the one of which the boys tell us so armies. In the Summer of 1862 a large num- often. Here the warrior and the Munchausen | The organizations composing the divisions were meet upon equal ground, though, perhaps, with unequal equipment. The warrior, however, fortified by truth and a modest realization of merit, is impregnable to the bombastic vaporings of him who is, perhaps, fighting his battles men who went forth to battle for country and right; and the soldier who fails to modestly appreciate the important and meritorious part he played as a good and true soldier in the grand, realistic drama of battle for a principle, is unworthy the name of soldier. But in "fighting the battles over" on paper we should keep Every man over and under a certain age was ever in our mind the possibility of error and day by day; our heads are rapidly whitening and wrinkles appear in faces once fair and smooth; our memories are dimmed by the 15,000 men. lapse of many years of care and toil; we have had other things to occupy our minds. Business, ville with measles, fevers, smallpox and other | friends and home have for more than 20 years been fruitful subjects of thought, and have diverted our minds from the scenes of camp and field. In reading the letters from "the boys" I am many times greatly amused by the very different accounts given of battles or skirmishes by those who attempt the giving of details although the different writers doubtless bore

an equally honorable part therein. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of August 12 contained an article from Lieut. Hill, of the 3d Mo. Cav., in which he gave a very graphic account of the experiences of his command during the Winter of '62 and '63, in the hills of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. It was doubly interesting to me, I assure you, many were found in their subterranean re- as six companies of the good and true old regitreats. Many were murdered in their hiding | ment of which the writer had the honor to be places or shot in their flight from these blood- a very small part was a participant in many of

the scenes detailed therein. The story of weary rides by day and by night, in cold and snow and rain and mud, during that long, dreary Winter, is well and out to make up companies ostensibly for the | truthfully told by the Lieutenant, and is rebel army, taking care to enlist none but the | equally applicable to my own regiment, which was a part of the same command during that portunity over to the Union army. Hundreds | never-to-be-forgotten Winter and Spring of '63. reported to rebel Captains with the same pur- We were still closely associated in the ride to harassed our rear. A pontoon bridge had to be Jackson and pursuit of Marmaduke. We were discipline of camp life at Knoxville and its in the advance from Jackson to Whitewater pestilential influences, and at the same time | with orders, I suppose, to keep close enough to him to prevent the destruction of bridges; at a little while longer and also keep a vigilant | least we did it, and did the fighting with

The article by Lient. Hill has called forth a carried away to conscript camps and forced into dever's command-were responsible for the es- halt was sounded we faced about and filed companies were disloyal, or that there is even not only questions the veracity of Lieut. Hill, were made for pickets, and with orders to a spot on their character, is a slander. Since | but presumes to even call in question the the war these men have proved the truest | bravery of a gallant officer and his gallant and

I cannot allow such a reflection upon brave men whose courage had been tested upon many previous occasions to pass as truthful history. The explanation of Marmaduke's escape upon this occasion was familiar to the men in front, and requires no apology or mitigation whatever. The road upon which this Missouri rebel, gallant in retreat, sought to regain his favorite resorts in the wilds of Arkansas, after being driven from Cape Girardeau by the Trojan Major and Acting Adjutant-General, was a tortuous one through dense forests and over many streams which, swollen by the Spring rains, were past fording. These forests were the hiding-places of marauding bands of bushwhackers, who were familiar with every crossing, and who doubtless gave him much material assistance in the construction of bridges in | of the river. advance of his coming at such places where bridges were required.

It is true that Gen. McNiel was in command during the fight at the Cape, and that he and flight and brought the fight at Cape Girardean favored master of ceremonies (if you please) he

him the word of command. after the charge, and are convinced that only white and black together hauled them off the those of the entire command who failed to see | field in triumph. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Seeing in THE | huge yellow rattlesnakes in large numbers | horses scattered in confusion along the road, with far in the rear that distance obscured their

Comrade Pool, we are told that the Savior once directed a blind man to a pool from which he should receive the great blessing of sight. upon its striking the bone. At the battle of | He had longed to gaze into the faces of familiar Missionary Ridge a brigade of rebel troops was friends, and eagerly, with perfect faith, he captured which had explosive ammunition in | obeyed the command and received the blessing. their cartridge-boxes. I examined one of the | The combined faith of at least three regiments balls and found it hollow, containing a quanti- of men I know of, boiled down and bestowed not have the effect to send him one short step in the direction of this mirage of light and point of order."-M. J. BURNS, Co. G, 3d Iowa

GEN. LAUMAN.

A Worthy Tribute From a Kentucky Soldier. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Seeing Comrade W. W. Jackson's defense of the gallant Gen. Lauman recalls my recollection of him at Shiloh. I was a member of the 25th Ky., and the brigade to which we were attached belonged to the Army of the Ohio, but was debrigade was commanded by Col. Cruft, of the well known in the Army of the Cumberland. For some reason the brigade was placed in command of Gen. Lauman on the morning the fight began, and Col. Cruft took charge of his regiment. I saw Gen. Lauman for the first time just as we got into position Sunday morning. He rode up to our regiment, and told us we would have hard fighting to do. He said he knew we could fight, and we would that day prove it. Whether we fought or not is a matter of history. Five hours we were immovable, but finally had to yield to a flank movement. The second day after the fight, while we were on dress-parade, Gen. Lauman rode up, and after the usual salutation by Maj. Wall, fronting us, remarked: "Soldiers, Maj. Wall wanted to introduce me | the part of his army.

to this regiment. I told him my introduction introduction I wanted." emphasized his remarks with language not | 29th Iowa, Armada, Neb. proper in a pulpit, but at all times excusable in war. Our impression formed of the man was that he was an energetic fighter, quick in

his perceptions of duty, and would stay as long as anyone would stay with him. We were consolidated with the 17th Ky. immediately after the battle, and took our old | ica, about 560 in number, and the true condiplace in the Army of the Ohio, and I lost track | tion of the will. The estate, it is claimed, of Gen. Lauman until seeing the communications in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in regard to him. From his short stay with us we had no higher regard for any General who ever commanded our brigade than we had for Gen. | wills, and all necessary information at trifling

Co. C, 17th Ky., Crofton, Ky. Instantaneous relief from neuralgia is afforded by rubbing with St. Jacob's Oil.

JENKINS'S FERRY.

The Observations and Experiences of an Iowa A Graphic Account of the Battle by an Iowa Man. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The expedition that left little Rock on the 23d of March, 1864, was organized to co-operate with Banks's Red River expedition, and consisted of three divisions-two of infantry and one of cavalry. Gens. Salomon and Thayer were in command of the infantry, and Gen. Carr of the cavalry. as follows: Salomon's Division-First Brigade, Gen. Rice, 28th and 9th Wis., 33d and 29th Iowa, 50th Ind.; Second Brigade, McLean, 43d Ind., 36th Iowa, 77th Ohio; Third Brigade, Ingerman's, 43d Ill., 40th Iowa, 27th Wis. for the first time, on paper. It is pleasant to Thayer's Division-First Brigade, Gen. Edrecall and relate the noble deeds of the brave wards, 18th Iowa, 1st and 2d Ark.; Second Brigade, Adams, 12th Kan. (white) and 1st and 2d Kan. (colored). The cavalry with Thayer's command were 2d, 6th and 14th Kan., Col. Cloud, of the 2d, commanding. Gen. Carr's Division-First Erigade, 1st Iowa, 3d Mo. and 10th Ill.; Second Brigade, "Merrill's Horse," a battalion of the 3d Ark., one of the 3d Iowa and one from the 7th Mo., and all of the 1st Mo. injustice to comrades. We are growing older Artillery-3d Ill., 1st Mo., 2d Ind., 3d Ark., and a section manned by a company from the 9th Wis. The whole force did not number above

Between Little Rock and Camden the enemywere met at Terra Noir Creek, Elkins's Ford, on the Little Missouri, Prairie de Ann, and Poison Springs, six miles west of Camden. In these skirmishes and engagements we drove the enemy and sustained but slight loss, perhaps not over 200 killed or wounded, but enough to mark our line of march

WITH FRESH MOUNDS that covered the remains of our comrades. While at Camden a wagon train, under the escort of McLean's Brigade and a section of the 2d Mo. H. A., on its way to Pine Bluffs, on the Arkansas River, was captured after a severe contest and the loss of 250 killed and wounded. At this time the rumor of the defeat of Gen. Banks on Red River was confirmed by the arrival of a courier from Banks's army.

As a consequence of Banks's failure our army had to fall back, which we proceeded to do. By midnight of the 26th of April the last Yank had left Camden by the Princeton road. We marched on unmolested until the evening of the 28th, when, in the midst of a terrific thunder storm, our rear-guard was opened on by the enemy's artillery. Price and Kirby Smith had come up by forced marches, having crossed the Washita some distance below Camden. From this time on till we reached Jenkins's Ferry the rebels constructed, which, with the swollen waters of the river and the inky darkness of the night, was well nigh impossible.

Carr's Division of cavalry and all the artillery and one brigade of infantry of Thayer's eye on the mountain passes and all means of | Carter's Texas cavalry at the crossing of White- | Division crossed the river, the latter to guard water, which was neither "desultory or irreg- the artillery. It was found impossible to cross the trains, and they were burned. The whole river bottom was one vast bed of mud, in which response by one Maj. Poole, of the 2d M. S. M., the artillery and wagons sank to their axles. and Acting A. G. of McNeil's forces," from The First Brigade of Salomon's Division on the which I get the first intimation that we-Van- night of the 29th was in the rear, and when the the rebel army at Vicksburg and into rebel cape of Marmaduke upon this occasion. He right and left on each side of the road. Details BUILD NO FIRES

> we broke ranks and sought the trees to shelter us from the rain. We munched our hardtack, what little we had left, and meditated upon what the morrow might bring forth.

Morning dawned at last, after one of the most dismal nights that I ever passed, the boys standing in groups under the trees or lying down on piles of brush; a light feed for supper and still less for breakfast. A heavy fog hung over the low, swampy lands along the Saline River, that in a measure concealed the enemy as they advanced to the attack. In order to surprise us they had a squad of cavalry with blue coats on in front of their skirmishers, and they were driving some cattle and sheep ahead of them to make believe that they were Federal foragers. But the trick was too thin. We knew that we had no cavalry on the south side

The battle opened with Rice's Brigade ready for the fray; the 29th Iowa on the right, 33d Iowa on the left, 50th Ind. in the center, with the remaining regiments of the brigade supporting. In front of the 29th Iowa was a small cottonfield, which was the only open ground, We were in the edge of the timber, behind trees and old logs and stumps. The enemy opened on us with a section of artillery, firing two rounds over our heads wildly, when the recoil of the pieces imbedded them so in the mud that

THEY COULD NOT HANDLE THEM. The horses were all shot down in a shorter time than it takes to write it, and the enemy being in clear, open ground and not over 150 paces from our line, they melted away fast. At this time some of Thayer's boys came upon this part of the field, the 2d Kan. forming on our right and somewhat to the rear of the line would have us believe he had been when "the of battle. They (the 2d Kan.) were ordered to bravest of the brave" communicated through | charge the rebel battery, which they did in fine style, until out in open ground and under We were not so fortunate as the Major in | the fire of the rebel infantry supporting the being permitted to accompany the 3d Mo. in its | battery, when they faltered. The right wing gallant charge "on the rear-guard" near Four of the 29th Iowa, seeing the hesitation, rose Mile, nor did we carry any orders to charge with a cheer and without orders charged up to the rear-guard. Nor were we permitted to and through the line of the 2d Kan., who, thus "ride with that regiment in order that we reinforced, charged with the 29th, but the 29th might report the true shape of the retreating | were the first at the guns and the ones to caparmy," but we were permitted to ride over ture the Lieutenant and six men left alive. that part of the road within a few minutes | The prolongs were attached to the guns and

From this time on the battle was fought with that had been trampled under the feet of the small-arms alone. Charge after charge was made upon our lines and repulsed with heavy a few dead men and many white cotton hats lost | loss to the enemy as well as to ourselves. The by the Texas cavalry, were those who were so | Confederates would mass their forces and come like an avalanche down upon us on one part of the line, be repulsed, reform, mass again and try another point with no better success. We

MORE THAN HELD OUR GROUND, and by countercharging the dead and wounded of both armies were intermingled. In the last charge of the enemy Gen. Rice received the wound which resulted in his death. He was riding down his left wing and was shot by a musket-ball through the right foot, the ball passing under the instep just in front of the ankle and driving the buckle of the spur before it. He died on the 6th day of July at his ome in Iowa.

After the last charge of the enemy was repulsed orders came from Gen. Steele for the forces to fall back and cross the river immediately, or it would soon become impassable, for the stream was rising rapidly and the bridge was liable to break at any moment. It was two miles from the battlefield to the river. The mud was frightful through which we plodded to the bridge. We found water nearly knee-deep on the south end of the bridge, but crossed in safety, the last of our forces landing on the north side about 2 o'clock p. m. Our dead and wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, who came upon the battlefield with a flag of truce after we had left it, asking permission to bury their dead. When they found us gone they claimed a victory and took the

Surgeons and others with them prisoners. Our march to Little Rock was resumed unmolested, and we reached that place on the 3d of May, ragged, dirty, hungry and disheartened. Our loss in the battle of Jenkins's Ferry was over 800 killed, wounded and prisoners, and the total loss during the campaign about 2,500 men, 400 wagons and a large amount of ordnance and other stores. We punished the enemy severely in every encounter during the campaign, but the expedition

WAS A FAILURE.

and altogether owing to Banks's failure on Red River. There was no regiment or organization then in command of our regiment, and him- in the army of Gen. Steele that need be ashamed self, the Major proposed to introduce him to of its record in the Camden trip. Circumstances the regiment. Gen. Latman turning, squarely over which Gen. Steele had no control occurred that caused the failure, and no lack of valor on

The 33d Iowa and the 29th lost the greatest to you on Sunday and on Monday was all the | number of men of any regiments in the battle of Jenkins's Ferry. The former lost 123 and After complimenting us for our part in the the latter 117. Salomon's Division sustained action he galloped away. I remember, he four-fifths and the First Brigade more than talked very rapidly, and seemed to mean just | half of the total loss at the battle of Jenkins's what he said. I am not sure, but I think he | Ferry .- CHARLES O. MUSSER, Sergeant, Co. A,

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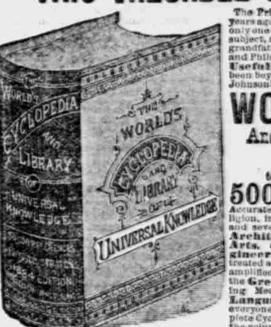
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